What can the Office of Historic Preservation do for you?



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California Office of Historic Preservation
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Office of Historic Preservation

Authority

- National Historic
 Preservation Act
- California Public Resources Code

Funding

- Federal Funds NPS
- State Funds DPR

Direction

- Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines
- National Park Service National Register
- State Plan Goals and Objectives

Roles

- Regulatory
- Advisory
- Department of Parks and Recreation



- Jupiter Pool, Hearst San Simeon SHM



State Historical Resources Commission Responsibilities

- Review National Register applications
- Conduct and maintain statewide inventory of historical resources
- Establish criteria and policies for historic preservation
- Oversee administration of the California Register
- Develop statewide historical resources plan
- Nine members appointed by Governor

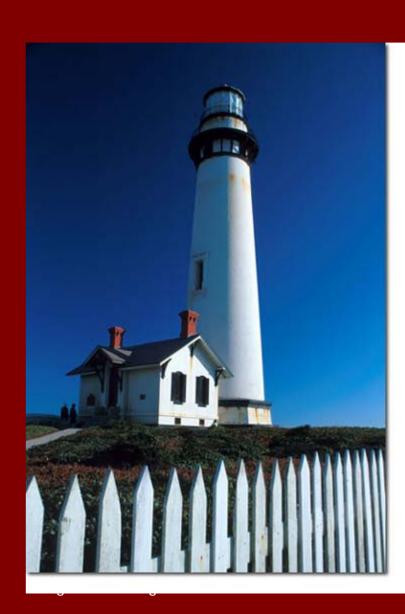
Office of Historic Preservation Programs

Registration

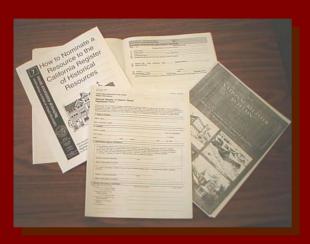
- National Register
- California Register, Landmarks, Points
- Architectural Review
- Local Government Assistance
 - Certified Local Government Program
 - Survey and Inventory
 - Historic Preservation Planning
 - CEQA
- Project Review
 - Section 106, California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code 5024, 5028
- Information Management

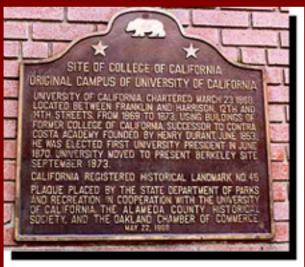
Preservation Plan Initiatives

- Cultural Landscapes
- Incentives
- Heritage Tourism
- Land Use Planning
- Diversity
- Cultural Resources of the Modern Age
- Archaeology and Historic Preservation
- Outreach and Public Education
- Information Management



Registration Programs





- National Register of Historic
 Places 15,466 sites recorded
- California Register of Historical Resources – 23,844 sites recorded
- California Historical Landmarks 1,164 sites recorded

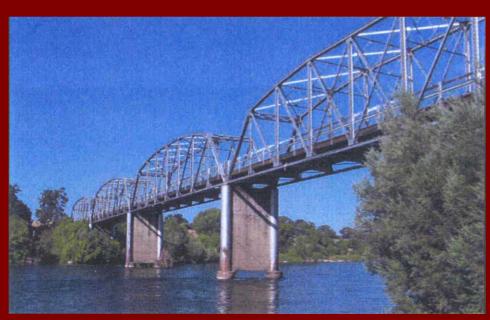
California Points of Historical Interest - 836 sites recorded

Why would you want to register a property?

- Recognition of its significance—the honor
- For publicly owned properties, this is often a prerequisite for a grant
- Recognizing a property as a historical resource for purposes of CEQA
- Use of the State Historic Building Code
- Federal tax incentives

Section 106 Review Process

- Requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their projects on historic properties
- Affords the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation the opportunity to comment on federal undertakings



Why would you be interested in Section 106?

- Lead agencies (often local governments)
 have the responsibility to consult with
 Indian tribes, organizations and the
 interested public to:
 - Identify properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register
 - Identify and address affects to historic properties

The Section 106 Process

- Initiate Consultation with the SHPO
 - Establish the Undertaking
- Identification of Historic Properties
- Determine the Area of Potential Effects
 - Evaluate historic significance, e.g., apply National Register criteria
 - Determine eligibility
- Assessment of Adverse Effects
- Resolution of Adverse Effects
 - MOA/PA

APE Consultation



APE consultation defines the field of play

Identification Consultation

- Review existing information on historic properties within the area of potential effects ...;
- Seek information ... from consulting parties ... likely to have knowledge of, or concerns with, historic properties in the area ...; and
- Gather information from .. Indian tribe[s] ... to assist in identifying properties ... which may be of religious and cultural significance to them.

The "Industry Standards" Approach to Historic Property Identification

- Record Search from a Regional Information Center
- Pedestrian Survey or Site Visit

Evaluation

- Gather the minimum amount of data necessary to make a National Register determination
- When an undertaking may affect an archaeological site, start evaluation phase fieldwork on the portion of the site where the undertaking's effects are likely to occur

 Consider doing enough fieldwork on National Register eligible properties to inform effects determinations and the development of treatment plans

Conclusion

- Assess Effects to National Register or NR eligible properties
- Develop any measures to lessen effects

Incentives programs

- California Main Street Program
- Mills Act
- Federal income tax incentives

California Main Street Program



- Downtown Coronado, San Diego County

- Organization
- Economic Restructuring
- Promotion
- Design and Preservation

Power of Place

- There is a there there
- Authentic



Mills Act



 A local property tax incentive to encourage restoration, rehabilitation and preservation of privately owned historic resources

Federal Tax Certification Program



- Hotel Stockton, San Joaquin County



- Sacramento Hall of Justice

20% Tax Credit

- Property must be eligible for National Register
- Work must conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation
- Property must be income producing

10% Tax Credit

- Commercial building only
- Not listed on the National Register
- Built before 1936
- No design review by OHP or Feds

Façade Easement

- Charitable contribution
- Easement must be made to a holding entity and must be held in perpetuity
- Does not restrict use
- Exterior work may need to be reviewed by holder of easement

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

- Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction
 - 1. Retain original use or find compatible new use
 - 2. Retain historic character
 - 3. Recognize historic period
 - 4. Retain and preserve significant changes
 - 5. Preserve distinctive features
 - 6. Repair rather then replace deteriorated historic features



- Worker repairing original Hotel Stockton railing

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

- 7. Clean using gentlest means possible
- 8. Protect and preserve archeological sites adjacent to any project.
- 9. New work should be differentiated yet be compatible with historic integrity
- 10. New work should be reversible San Francisco Ferry Building



Information Management California Historical Resources Information System

OHP's Database

 Information submitted to OHP through regulatory, registration, or survey programs

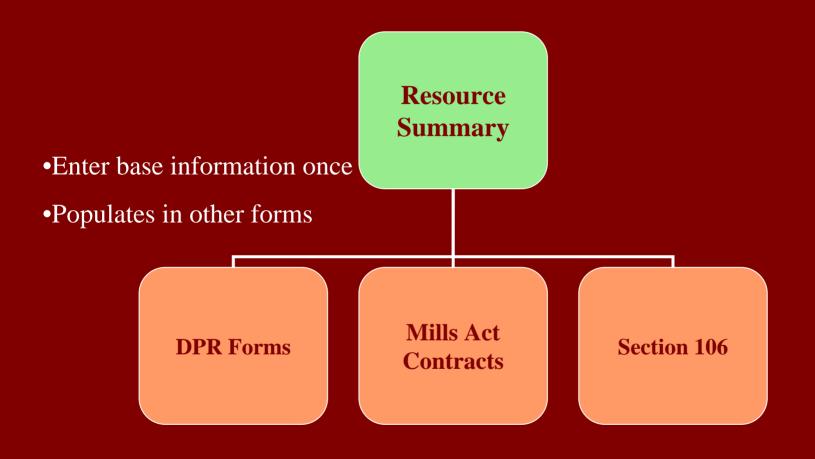
Regional Information Centers

- Contracted, fee-for-services for 12 centers
- Includes OHP's database, plus archaeological & historical information not submitted to OHP, but submitted directly to the IC

California Historical Resources Information Database (CHRID)

- Web-based application
- Data integration
- Resource driven

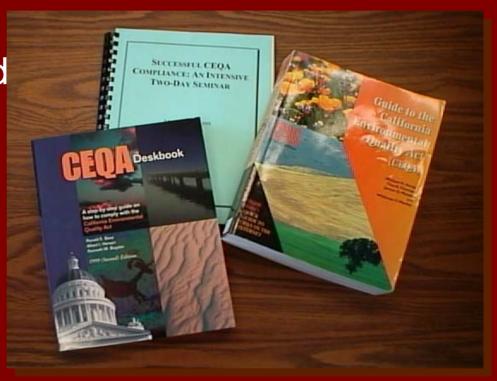
Resource-driven



Local Government Programs

Technical Assistance and Training

- Preservation Planning
- Design Guidelines
- Surveys
- Historic PreservationCommissions
- Preservation Incentives
- California Environmental Quality Act Responsibilities



Why would you be interested in the Local Government Programs at OHP?

- The most authority to protect historical resources is at the local level of government
- Office of Historic Preservation
 - Programs
 - Tools
 - Little regulatory authority
 - Advisory
 - Bully pulpit

- Local Governments
 - Have authority over land use decisions (CEQA & local ordinance)
 - Can prevent demolitions
 - Can require review/approval of changes

Authority **California Constitution**

Grants every city and county police power

 Police power enables local governments to act to protect the health, safety, and welfare of their

citizens

Authority California Courts

 Historic Preservation is a valid public purpose, which is an important prerequisite for all government actions

